

## حروف الجر Prepositions

## in

تأتي مع الأماكن المغلقة والمدن والدول والقارات وأجزاء البيت والعالم والشوارع

**In the garden/bedroom/ in London / in Europe /in a building /in a box / in my wallet in the world / town/ in the street**

تأتي قبل السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/العقود

**In June / in 2015 /in the 1990s / in summer / in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening**

تأتي مع القرون/ العصور / الفترات الطويلة/ الأزمنة

**in the next century/in the Ice Age/ in the past/future/present**

تأتي مع الأزمنة ووسائل المواصلات التي لا يمكن الحركة فيها إذا سبقها أدوات نكرة أو معرفة

**In the west/ in the south / in a taxi/ car / in a helicopter**

## On

تأتي قبل (الأيام / التاريخ/ الأعياد / الاجازة)

**on Sunday / on 5<sup>th</sup> October/ on Tuesday morning/ on Christmas Day /on holiday/ birthday**

تأتي عند وصف مكان (شيء على سطح شيء آخر) والاختراعات الحديثة

**on the table / on TV // on the floor /on the ceiling/ on the menu/ on the internet**

تأتي قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها أداة معرفة ونكرة ويمكن الحركة فيها أو ركوب على ظهر حيوان

**on ( a bicycle / a motorbike / a plane / a ship / a bus ) on foot / on a horse / an elephant**

وتأتي أيضا مع

**on the left/ on the right/ on the way / on a page/ on sale في المزداد / on fire مشتعل به النار**

## at

تأتي قبل وقت محدد / الساعات / العطلة الأسبوعية والاستراحة/ أوقات الوجبات/التعبيرات

**At ( noon/ lunchtime/ midday/ midnight/night/ sunrise/sunset / dinner time) at 3 o'clock /at 10.30 / at the moment /at present/ at the weekend/ at break**

تأتي مع الأماكن الصغيرة أو تحديد مكان أو الموقع والعناوين

**At work / at school / at university /at home / at college/ at reception/ at the bus stop****At crossroads / at the entrance / at the end of the road /at the corner/ at the front desk**

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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## AT

## TIMES OF DAY

**at** 4 o'clock  
**at** 10:30  
**at** noon  
**at** midnight

## MEALTIMES

**at** lunchtime  
**at** dinnertime

## HOLIDAYS

**at** Christmas  
**at** Eastern  
**at** the weekend

## EXPRESSIONS

**at** present  
**at** the moment  
**at** night

## IN

## MONTHS

**in** April

## SEASONS

**in** the summer  
**in** the spring

## YEARS

**in** 1990

## DECADES

**in** the 80s

## CENTURIES

**in** the 20th century

## LONG PERIODS

**in** the ice age  
**in** the present  
**in** the past

## PARTS OF THE DAY

**in** the morning  
**in** the afternoon  
**in** the evening  
**at** night

## ON

## DAYS

**on** Tuesday  
**on** Saturday  
**on** my birthday  
**on** Christmas day  
**on** Halloween

## DATES

**on** 15th June  
**on** 20th May  
**on** our anniversary

## PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY

**on** Monday morning  
**on** Friday evening  
**on** Saturday night  
**on** Sunday afternoon**LAST/NEXT at/in/on**  
**✗** Call me ~~at~~ the next weekend.  
**✓** Call me next weekend.  
**✗** I met her ~~on~~ the last Friday.  
**✓** I met her last Friday.

**I- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

**1.I have a meeting ..... 9 am.**

- a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**2.The shop closes ..... midnight.**

- a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**3.In England, it often snows ..... December.**

- a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**4.The author's name is ..... the cover of the book.**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**5.Do you think we will go to Jupiter ..... the future?**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**6.Do you work ..... Mondays?**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**7.There should be a lot of progress ..... the next century.**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**8.Where will you be ..... New Year's Day?**

- a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**9.Luckily the weather was perfect ..... her wedding day**

- a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**10.Holidaying..... France is easy if you speak French**

- a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**11.We live ..... the fourth floor of the building.**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**12.Can you write it .....that piece of paper?**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**13.We have to stop .....the supermarket on the way home**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**14.I'll meet you .....the corner of Beach Street and Park Road.**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**15.Columbus sailed to the Americas..... the 16th century.**

- a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in
- 

17. We finished the marathon .....the same time.

a. for                      b. on                      c. at                      d. in

18. I like to watch the parade .....Independence Day

a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

19. I get up late .....Saturday mornings

a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

20. I live on the 7th floor ..... 21 Oxford Street in London

a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

21. Her birthday is .....20th November.

a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

22. The shop is .....the end of the street.

a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

23. I usually get up..... half past eight.

a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for



## The present simple



### ١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I و you و we و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)

٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)

٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)

٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)

### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. المواقف أو الأفعال التي دائما أو عادة حقيقية:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٤. يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة

والحصص والامتحانات .....الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may.

-- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

## ٢. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

### أولاً ظروف التكرار

( Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً/للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally بصورة متكررة , from time to time بين الحين والآخر , occasionally كل , every عموماً )

### ثانياً الظروف الزمنية

every/each ( day / week / month / year ) / in the ( morning / afternoon / evening ) at night / noon on ( Saturdays / Fridays ..... ) / once / twice / three times a ( day / week / month / year ) daily / weekly / monthly / yearly = annually

### لاحظ الآتي

١. تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي مع المضارع البسيط :

. تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + ( ظرف التكرار ) + adv ( I / We / you / They ) فاعل الجملة  
. تكلمة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies + ( ظرف التكرار ) + adv ( He / She ) فاعل الجملة مفرد

e.g - We usually watch TV in the evening. - They sometimes talk on the phone  
- He never plays football- Heba always reads English books..

٢. تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد v. to be :

. تكلمة الجملة + صفة + ( ظرف التكرار ) + adv ( am/is/are ) + فاعل الجملة

e.g They are usually late. Noha is always clever.  
- I am never late for school. - She is always tired in the evenings.

### ٣. يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

**every ( day / week / month / year )**

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

### ٤. النفي Negation:

١- نستخدم ( don't ) مع ( i / they / we / you ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- They don't like pizza. I don't play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم ( doesn't ) مع ( he / she / it ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He doesn't like eating fish. - she doesn't want a new dress.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex : Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

### ٥. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + ( ظرف التكرار ) + adv ( you/they ) + Do + كلمة استفهام  
تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + ( ظرف التكرار ) + adv ( he/she/it/your ) + Does + ( اسم مفرد ) + كلمة استفهام



✓-When do you usually Watch TV?

-- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m

✓- How does your father always go to work?

-- he always goes by car.

نبتع الآتى : عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No

Do + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

→ Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

( always- usually- never- every week- once - twice - three times ) أجابة ب

Ex. How often do you go to the library ? I go to library twice a week

→ How often do you fly abroad ? I fly abroad once a month

How often does Ali have history ? He has history three times a week.

am / is/are (not) + p.p + مفعول

البنى للمجهول Passive

→ Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبات هامة :- ( يعناد ان )

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)

2- It is SB's habit + to + inf

3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"

4- مضارع بسيط + usually + فاعل

5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.



e.g. # Amr **is used to studying** hard.

# Amr **is in the habit of studying**

# **It is Amr's habit to study** hard.

# Amr **usually studies** hard.

# **Studying hard is Amr's habit.**



**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1-Don't be late , the bus ..... At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves

b- going to leave

c- has left

d- left

2-Our last lesson ..... at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing

b-will finish

c-finishes

d-going to finish

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it .....in thirty minutes.

a) is leaving

b) will be leaving

c) leaves

d) will leave

4. The programme ..... at seven o'clock this evening.

a- starts

b- will start

c- started

d- is starting

5-There's a good film on TV tonight. It ..... at ten o'clock.

- a) is going to finish    b) will finish    c) finishes    d) is finishing
6. My brother ..... three languages.  
a. **is speaking**    b. spoken    c. speaks    d. speak
7. The sun ..... rises in the west.  
a. never    b. always    c. often    d. ever
- 8-Surgeons ..... usually see small things by the naked eye  
a. didn't    b. aren't    c. doesn't    d. don't
- 9- Amal.....to her school on foot.  
a) goes usually    b) usually goes    c) go usually    d) usually go
- 10- The Earth.....around the sun.  
a) move    b) moved    c) moving    d) moves
- 11- He.....gets up early. He is always late.  
a) doesn't    b) never    c) ever    d) hasn't
- 12- She is used to .....at night.  
a) study    b) studied    c) studying    d) studies
- 13- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.  
a) do always    b) always do    c) are always    d) always are
- 14-Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.  
a) tell    b) telling    c) tells    d) has told
- 15-Turn off the lights when you.....the room.  
a) leave    b) leaves    c) were leaving    d) had left
- 16-The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.  
a) will start    b) is going to start    c) started    d) starts
- 17) Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.  
a. smoke    b. don't smokes    c. doesn't smokes    d. never smokes
18. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.  
a) always    b) hardly    c) never    d) rarely
19. Huda.....late for work.  
a. never is    b. is never    c. never has    d has never
20. My son.....ambitious and he wants to study medicine.  
a) is always    b) always is    c) doesn't always    d)isn't always.
21. What time does he usually ..... work?  
a. leave    b. leaves    c. leaving    d. left
- 22-Does Ali .....coffee with his family ?  
a drink always    b drinks always    c always drink    d always drinks
23. My sister.....ready for the exam.  
a. doesn't    b. don't    c. aren't    d. isn't
- 24-Sama and Henda always.....in the home.  
a. help    b. helping    c. helps    d. to help
25. A:How..... do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.  
a. many    b. long    c. much    d. often
- 26-My father.....reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.  
a. often    b. never    c. always    d.sometimes
- 27-.....children like playing computer games ?

- a. Does      b. Do      c. Are      d. Were  
 28. What time.....your first lesson this morning?  
 a. is      b. are      c. does      d. do  
 29. I always talk to my friends before school.....  
 a. started      b. starting      c. start      d. starts

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. What time is the next train to Aswan? (leave)  
 .....  
 2 – He never comes late . [ doesn't ]  
 .....  
 3. The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. ( leaves )  
 .....  
 4- I always go to bed late. (never)  
 .....  
 5- It is his habit to drink a cup of coffee after lunch. (usually)  
 .....  
 6- Mother is after me all the time to do my homework. (always)  
 .....  
 7- We go to the theatre from time to time. (occasionally)  
 .....  
 8- What's your brother's job? (What does )  
 .....  
 9 – She doesn't speak French [ never ]  
 .....  
 10. Manal always helps people. (helpful)  
 .....  
 11. our train arrives on time regularly . ( always )  
 .....  
 12. He usually plays football on Friday. (used)  
 .....

## Unit 2 Let's go shopping

### Adjectives الصفات



الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتي غالبا قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل (v to be)

He bought a **smart** phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

(be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

١- تأتي بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

٢- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

That sounds **great**

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

## Degree of adjectives

والآن نأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

### Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall طويل	taller <b>than</b>	<b>the tallest</b>
rare نادر	rarer <b>than</b>	<b>the rarest</b>
fine جميل	finer <b>than</b>	<b>The finest</b>
sweet حلو	sweeter <b>than</b>	<b>the sweetest</b>
big كبير	bigger <b>than</b>	<b>the biggest</b>
spicy متبل / حار	spicier <b>than</b>	<b>the spiciest</b>

١- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest

٢- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y إلى i ثم نضيف er أو est heavy – heavier- heaviest

٣- بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير + er hot - hotter –hottest

### Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة more .... صفة ..... than less .... صفة ..... than	Superlative تفضيل the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
popular محبوب / شعبي	<b>more popular than</b>	<b>the most/least popular</b>
expensive باهظ الثمن	<b>more expensive than</b>	<b>the most expensive</b>
modern حديث	<b>More/less modern than</b>	<b>the most modern</b>
traditional تقليدي	<b>more traditional than</b>	<b>the most traditional</b>



## Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
bad / ill سيء	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of كثير	more than	the most
Late متأخر	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far (مسافة) بعيد Far (كمية) بعيد/كثير	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

## Comparative

## صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

١ - لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a bigger one.

He wants a more expensive car

٢ - للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat is colder than the old one.

The museum is usually more crowded on a Saturday than a Sunday

٣ - لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling happier. My brother is getting better.

٤ يمكن استخدام less قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس more

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is less tall than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- ♦ These days more and more people are learning English.
- ♦ The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفة + as

slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

✗ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق ليس كبيراً بين شخصين أو شئين

✗ I'm almost as old as my brother.

✗ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.



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→ traveling by train is **a little/ a bit** cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + **صفة مقارنة** + **than**

CC يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

→ Her illness was **far more** serious **than** we expected.

→ English is much easier to study than Chinese

→ Gold is **a lot/ much** more expensive than salt.

## Superlative

## صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

١ - عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر ( شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شيء وباقي الأشياء)  
Oysters are one of **the rarest** meals you can eat in France.

He bought **the most expensive** suit in the shop.

٢ - عند وصف **extremes** ( الأشياء المتطرفة ) ( الأعلى / الأطعب / الأعلى ثمناً ) أشخاص  
Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain on earth.



١ - نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في نفس الصفة

**as + صفة + as =**

وجه المقارنة الثاني + **the same (noun) as** + وجه المقارنة الأول

♦ Samy is **as tall as** Samir = Sami is **the same height as** samir.

وتأتي بعد as (

١ - مفعول عبارة عن (noun). أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/Ali.

٢ - ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

٢ - عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

**not as / so + صفة + as = less + صفة + than**

.Dina is **not as /so tall as** Heba = Dina is **less tall than** Heba = Heba is taller than Dina

٣ - لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was **the best** film I have ever seen.

٤ - عند وجود **the** في المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم **comparative**

Leila is **the younger** of the two girls.

Who is **the taller** of the **two** brothers?



## ٥- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة في التركيب الآتي - : ( كلما ..... كلما )

The { (صفة + er)  
( more /less + صفة )  
( صفة شاذة ) } — فعل + فاعل , The { (صفة + er)  
( more /less + صفة )  
( صفة شاذة ) } — فعل + فاعل

- **The harder** you study, **the higher** marks you get.

- **The more expensive** the hotel (is), **the better** the service (is).-

٧- لا تستخدم **the** قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's **best** novelist.

٨- يمكن إستخدام **most** بدون **the** وتعطى معنى **very** قبل صفة او حال

Hala is **most** pretty = Hala is **very** pretty.

٩- أحيانا نستخدم **best /most** بدون **the** في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها **very much** مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis **best** (most) .

١٠- لاحظ استخدام **in** مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The **longest** river **in** the world (Not: of the world)

The **best** student **in** the class / The **best** player **in** the team

e.g. Cairo is **farther** than benha

نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :

he gave me **further** details

نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك :

١٢- الفرق بين **older/elder**

- نستخدم **elder** و **eldest** عند مقارنة اقدمية شخصين او تفضيل فيما يتعلق بالعمر مع افراد

الاسرة ولا نستخدم **than** بعد **elder**

Ali is my **elder** brother .

He is the **eldest** in our family.

My **elder** brother is two years younger than my **eldest** brother.

نستخدم **older** لتشير الى الاكبر سنا او الاقدم ويمكن ان يتبعها **than** او تفهم المقارنة ضمنا بدون **than**

We start understanding many things as we grow/get **older**.

My parents are **older** than your parents.

The **older** version of the software had many useful features **than** this one.

- I am the **eldest** child in my family. ✓

I am the **oldest** child in my family. ✗

أنا أكبر طفل في عائلتي

- I am 2 years **older** than my younger brother. ✓

I am 2 years **elder** than my younger brother. ✗

"أنا أكبر من أخي الصغير بعامين"

## ١٣- لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It ( be ) + adj. + of + someone + to do something

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)



- ♣ It was careless of Jack to leave the door unlocked.
- ♣ It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1- I love all my family, but I love my father ..... of all.  
a) more                      b) much                      c) the most                      d) most
- 2- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked .....  
a) worse    b) the worst    c) more badly    d) badly
- 3- Heba's wearing her ..... dress today.  
a) more new                      b) newer than                      c) the newest                      d) newest
4. Huda is ..... fatter than her sister.  
a) little                      b) less                      c) a bit                      d) more
5. For ..... information , contact the receptionist.  
a) farther                      b) further                      c) furthest                      d) far
6. English is ..... to study than Chinese  
a) easy                      b) more easier                      c) much easier                      d) less easier
- 7- I don't read as ..... books as you do  
a- more                      b- much                      c- many                      d- most
- 8- It was ..... of her to waste all her money.  
a- more foolish                      b- less foolish                      c- foolish                      d- least foolish
- 9- He was not ..... as his colleagues.  
a- helpful                      b- as helpful                      c- more helpful                      d- less helpful
- 10- The ..... fat you eat, the healthier you become.  
a- less                      b- much                      c- least                      d- most
11. Although we aren't rich, my children go to ..... schools in the city.  
a) the best                      b) the most                      c) as good                      d) the better
12. A falcon has got a ..... eyesight than a human.  
a) good                      b) better                      c) best                      d) bad
13. Unfortunately her illness was ..... we thought at first.  
a) serious                      b) more serious                      c) more serious than                      d) the most serious
14. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere .....  
a) more quiet                      b) much quiet                      c) quieter                      d) most quiet
15. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something ..... interesting.  
a) much                      b) most                      c) less                      d) more
16. You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look ..... today.  
a) happier                      b) more happy                      c) much happy                      d) happiest
- 17 I think air pollution is ..... more dangerous than sound pollution.  
a) so                      b) a lot                      c) many                      d) a lot of
18. We aren't the same height. You're ..... than me.  
a) taller                      b) higher                      c) longer                      d) bigger
19. Sanaa is the ..... of the two sisters.  
a) young                      b) as young as                      c) youngest                      d) younger
20. The ..... I had to queue at the bank, the more impatient I became.  
a) longer                      b) long                      c) longest                      d) most long
- 21.. She is not ..... as her mother.  
a) more beautiful                      b) most beautiful                      c) beautiful than                      d) so beautiful





22. Mr Hassan doesn't earn.... money as I do.

- a. the most      b. more      c. so much      d. as many

23. He has much..... friends than me.

- a. more      b. the least      c. most      d. many

24. Of all the players, I like Mohammad Salah.....

- a. better      b. worst      c. good      d. best

25. Jana has a beautiful baby, but Judy has the.....baby on earth.

- a) more beautiful      b) most beautiful      c) beautiful      d) most beautifully

26. Maher isn't.....friendly as Hussein.

- a) than      b) so      c) far      d) much

27. The shorter the queue is, the.....the service is.

- a) fast      b) fastest      c) faster      d) less fast

28. Most other metals aren't.....as gold.

- a) precious      b) the most Precious      c) more precious      d) as precious

29- Which sport is....., football or tennis?

- a) good      b) better      c) better than      d) the best

30. Recycling is .....as using less electricity for the environment.

- a) more important      b) most important      c) so important      d) as important

31. Mount Kenya is not as high .....Mount Kilimanjaro.

- a) as      b) than      c) to      d) so

32. This book is bad, but the other book is .....

- a) worse      b) worst      c) more worse      d) badly

33. This month was .....than last month because we had some big storms.

- a) wet      b) more wetter      c) the wettest      d) wetter

34. Lying on a beach is .....than working in the city.

- a- relaxing      b- most relaxing      c- more relaxing      d- as relaxing

35. Plastic pollution is .....now than it was before

- a) bad      b) worse      c) worst      d) the worst

36. There is a lot of traffic in Cairo; it is .....than Marsa Alam.

- a- noisier      b- more noisier      c- nosiest      d- noise

## 2 - Rewrite

1. London is colder than Cairo.

(as hot as )

2. Samy and Khalid are of the same age.

(as.... as)

3. Reda is really very strong compared to other boys in his class. (strongest)

4. No pupil in our class is cleverer than Ahmed.

(the )

5. This radio is as expensive as this.

(the same)

6 - The first project wasn't as successful as the second one.

(more)

7 - His car wasn't as good as hers.

(better)



8 – The first film wasn't as interesting as second one .

(less)

9 – No student in the class is as short as Ali.

(shortest)

10 – Hady is the best player.

[ as .....as] [ better]

11 – She is richer than me .

[ as.....as] [ less]

12 – This car is older than mine.

[ as.....as] .

13 – I've never met such a beautiful girl.

[ more ]

14 – I doesn't think Nora is so beautiful.

[ more]

15 – The Nile is the longest river in the world. [ longer]

16 – No Class is better than ours.

[ Our.....]

17-Travelling by ship is cheaper than travelling by plane. ( less )

## Both

**Both ( of) + the /these/those / فعل جمع + اسم جمع يشير لاثنين + صفة ملكية**

Ex: Both (of )my brothers are older than me. Ex-I gave both my parents a present.

**Both + اسم مفرد + and + اسم مفرد فعل جمع**

Ex- Both Samy and Ali love football.

Ex:I was very hungry, so I had both the cheese and the chicken sandwich! جملة مفعول

نستخدم both of قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او نستخدم both بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

**Both of us = we both (فاعل) or us both(مفعول)**

**Both of you = you both**

**Both of them = They both (فاعل) , them both(مفعول)**

Ex: Both of us went to the zoo = We both went to the zoo yesterday

My sister bought two new skirts and both of them are long and green

I can't choose between the two suits. I admire them both

## Either & neither

- نستخدم **either** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء أو احتمال اسم فيهما (إيا منهما):

- نستخدم **neither** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء ونفي احتماليتهم (لا هذا ولا ذاك)

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد يعد + **either**  
فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد يعد + **neither**

**either** day **is** fine for me  
**Neither** candidate **is** suitable for the job

فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية / **either of + the**  
فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية / **neither of + the**

**Either of the two boys** is clever. **Neither of** my sisters **is** married.

فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع + **either of +**  
فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع + **neither of +**

I have got two watches , but **neither of them** works properly  
the two students are clever . **Either of them is** going to get the full mark.  
both of us can go on Friday, but **neither of us** can go on Sunday

تأتى فى جمل التناقض

- نستخدم **Either....or** (أما...أو) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين فى الجمل المثبتة

Ex: You can have **either** ice cream **or** chocolate cake  
Ex: I can visit you **either** on Sunday **or** on Monday.

٣- نستخدم **neither....nor** (لا...ولا) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين فى الجمل المنفية

Ex-You can have **neither** cookies **nor** candy. Ex: **Neither** Ali **nor** Mona **was** at home

**Neither is the same as** not ... **either**: **لاحظ**

**I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.**

Ex : I don't speak **either** Italian **or** German. = I speak **neither** Italian **nor** German.  
both of us can go on Friday, but **neither of us** can go on Sunday

لا ————— ظ

إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع **Neither** فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى :-

Neither	فاعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
---------	--------------------	-----	---------------------	------------------------------

✍ Neither Ali nor his friend is going to play football.

✍ Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish.

إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع **Either** فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى :-

Either	فاعل الجملة الأولى	or	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
--------	--------------------	----	---------------------	------------------------------

Either Samy or his friend is going to visit me.

Either Noha or her sisters are going to play tennis.

## لا ... ولا ... neither ... nor ...

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفى إلى فعل مُثبت

( ١ ) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

الفاعل	neither	فعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فعل الجملة الثانية
--------	---------	-------------------	-----	--------------------

1) Lidenbrock didn't eat. He didn't drink.

✍ *Lidenbrock neither ate nor drank.*

2) He doesn't go to work. He doesn't sleep.

✍ *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

( ٢ ) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك وجود ( ing / inf. / p.p + فعل مساعد ) :-

الفاعل	فعل مساعد	neither	inf. .... ing .....	nor	inf. .... ing .....
			p.p		p.p

3) He can't read. He can't write.

✍ *He can neither read nor write.*

4) Adel isn't reading. He isn't writing.

✍ *Adel is neither reading nor writing.*

5) Omar hasn't helped me. He hasn't studied.

✍ *Omar has neither helped me nor studied.*

( ٣ ) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	neither	المفعول الأول	nor	المفعول الثانى
--------	-------	---------	---------------	-----	----------------

1) He was not tired. He was not hungry.

✍ *He was neither tired nor hungry.*

2) He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.

✍ *He speaks neither English nor French.*

3) Samy didn't have his books. He didn't have his pen.

✍ *Samy had neither his books nor his pen.*





4) Ali hasn't visited Banha or Suez.

✍ *Ali has visited neither Banha nor Suez.*

٤) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى :-

Neither	فاعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
---------	-----------------------	-----	------------------------	---------------------------------

1) Ali didn't pass the test. His friend didn't pass the test.

✍ *Neither Ali nor his friend passed the test.*

2) Gamal doesn't like fish. His brothers don't like fish.

✍ *Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish.*



[www.Cryp2Day.com](http://www.Cryp2Day.com)

موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة